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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

"Compulsory vaccination" may be all right under certain conditions but we believe the board of health has about all the powers it needs in matters of this kind at the present time. There is such a thing as having too much law.

The Waite River Junction Landmark expresses the opinion that one of the outcomes of the alleged agreement between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven may be the building of "an adequate station at White River Junction." Good enough, if we can not get union stations by rubbing the ears of the railroad men and making them fight, let us loose a flock of doves of peace, and watch new stations rise in a night.

The banquet of the Democratic club of the Legislature and the "faithful" from all parts of the State at Montpelier Thursday evening was incidental to the larger proposition of cutting the "federal pie" in Vermont. The State committee were out in force, but it is understood that very little progress was made outside of talk at the banquet with the versatile P. M. Melton of Rutland as toastmaster. Practically every democratic leader wants a job himself, and inasmuch as there were 150 present, it is easy to understand why there were not enough pieces of "pie" to go round and why it was impossible to reach definite results. Our democratic friends are entitled to make merry over their sweeping victory and we wish them all possible joy while it continues.

INCREASED COMPETITION OF BUTTER AND OLIGO.

Those dairymen in Vermont, who directly or indirectly supported democratic policies in the recent election, thus sowing to the wind, are likely soon to begin to reap the whirlwind.

The law imposing a tax of ten cents a pound on oleomargarine made in imitation of butter in connection with the enactment of which the Vermont delegation in Congress took so prominent a part, will be repealed at the coming session to be called in April by President Wilson, the democrats being committed to the repeal of this statute.

The House Agricultural Committee will meet on December 4 to consider the repeal bills and it is stated that the measure that will doubtless be reported by the committee is the one introduced by Representative Laver of South Carolina. It provides for a tax of two cents a pound on oleomargarine, both colored and uncolored, instead of ten cents a pound on colored and ten cents a pound on uncolored, as prescribed by the existing law.

Inasmuch as the chief danger to butter comes from also made to look like the genuine dairy product, it is evident that the proposition to make the tax uniformly two cents on both colored and uncolored oleomargarine is an insidious blow aimed by a southern lawmaker in a democratic Congress and under a democratic administration at Vermont and every other State having important dairy interests.

MOVING MONTPELIER.

Every two years some "practical" joker proposes that the State House be moved to Burlington, and at the horrible suggestion Montpelier goes into hysterics. This is certainly very good for Montpelier. It makes the citizens sit up and take notice of the advantages enjoyed by their city and awakens them to responsibilities which these benefits entail. Montpelier ought to be very grateful for such outbreaks of opinion, but they are a trifle hard on Burlington.

Burlington already labors under the disadvantage of being the largest city of the State, and consequently attracting the envy and suspicious fear of all other cities, towns and villages. It is whispered that Burlington wants everything, and the member from

Democrats May Add Currency Changes to Tariff Tinkering.

The people had come to expect a certain degree of uncertainty to result from revision of the tariff by a Congress opposed to the protection of American industries, but present indications are that we must also prepare ourselves to undergo a certain degree of suspense in connection with radical modification of our currency system by our democratic friends, the enemy.

Who would have dreamed near the close of November, 1896, or at the same period of the year following the overwhelming defeat of the democracy in 1908, that William Jennings Bryan would ever be placed in a position by the American people to have a large voice in connection with the modification of our monetary system.

Yet, if latest reports are true, William J. Bryan may choose to take the lead in a crusade for the revision of our currency laws, even though such a move may cost him his prospective place in the cabinet of President Wilson. It is stated on good authority that the Nebraskan leader is making an active effort to secure the adoption of radical views on currency and banking when legislation on that subject is taken up in Congress. Mr. Bryan's chief idea now is the placing of note issues entirely in the hands of the government. He wishes to have the greenbacks constitute the sole paper currency of the country. In the Aldrich banking plan provision was made for note issues as follows:

"Existing national banks were to be allowed to retain their note issues based on bonds if they desired.

"A central reserve association, or central bank, was to be entrusted with the issue of new notes secured by gold and general assets.

"Conditions were so arranged as to make it worth while for the banks to retire their bond secured notes, and it was expected that they would do so. When a bank cancelled its notes its power to issue was correspondingly and permanently reduced. Thus the notes would be gradually transferred to the central institution.

The effect of this arrangement would have ultimately been to place the whole power of note issue fully in the hands of the central organization, whatever it was, and, therefore, to deprive the several banks of all privileges in that connection.

Mr. Bryan's idea as to note currency apparently assumes as prerequisite the retirement of national bank notes protected by government bonds—a system often complained of by radical critics because of the alleged "double profit" it allows the banks.

With the bonds put out of the way, as they presumably will be in any new banking and currency scheme, the purpose would be to provide for a note issue founded upon government "credit" in the "pure" form, rather than upon government credit embodied in bonds, and to make the banks pay for the use of it, instead of paying them "interest" on bonds and allowing them to collect "interest" from borrowers for the use of a credit instrument whose goodness was assured by the government.

The opinion is expressed by some of the most conservative men in Wall Street that should Mr. Bryan's proposal gain any considerable degree of advancement the result would be disastrous and might bring on a condition bordering upon panic.

But Mr. Bryan is not to be alone in attempting to revise the currency legislation during the coming session of Congress, Congressman Fowler, who seems nearer to us on account of his interest in Vermont marble development and who for six years was chairman of the House banking and currency committee, has given notice that he will introduce a bill in Congress on December 2. With reference to this bill Mr. Fowler said:

"I regard the financial and banking question by far the greatest question before the American people and more important than all the others combined. Do you know that the banking resources of the United States are now almost one-half of the banking resources of the entire world, being forty-five per cent. of them; and that our banking resources exceed \$25,000,000,000?"

Mr. Fowler shows in the first place that our individual banks when organized to accommodate and serve the American people most efficiently must perform four functions—first, the commercial business; second, the savings business; third, the trust business, and fourth, the note-issuing business.

He emphasizes in the second place the point that the American clearing house has developed into a central organization for the supervision and control of all the banks clearing through it; in fact, it is itself a kind of central institution in which all the banks, which are members of it, are combined into a single unit. The clearing house, too, has its four distinct functions—first, its organization represented by the committee which manages it; second, it has a bank examiner to investigate all its members; third, it has its centralized reserves, which are contributed by its members, the amount now being centralized at all the various clearing houses being estimated at upwards of \$200,000,000; fourth, whenever necessary these clearing houses issue a true credit currency in the form of clearing house certificates. Now, all of these things are done without any authority of law or recognition of law.

Congressman Fowler insists that the whole country should be organized in precisely the same way, but in thirty or forty great commercial zones, and then that these commercial zones should be combined and bound together precisely as the individual banks are bound together under the clearing house; but for the larger protection of all the banks of the whole country by a co-operative gold fund amounting to at least \$1,250,000,000, a fund twice as large as any other gold fund in the world, and sufficient to protect every single individual bank, so that it can maintain its independence, and also every commercial zone in the United States, and make each such financial center absolutely independent of every other center.

This vast gold reserve could be used not only to protect the commercial interests of the United States, but to control the movements of gold to and from the United States, and we could then protect ourselves against the drafts for gold that might otherwise be made upon us under adverse conditions, precisely as the Bank of England protects and increases its reserves.

Congressman Fowler also points out the great importance of a national and credit bank under government supervision, co-operative in character, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000,000, which will enable the farmers of this country to obtain loans on their farms as cheaply as any railroad or any of our great corporations obtain their capital, certainly at a rate not to exceed five per cent. per annum.

One cannot discuss the financial situation and quote figures like those without becoming impressed more and more by the tremendous growth and almost inexhaustible resources of the American people.

We have utterly outgrown the financial methods of the last century, and if banks had been obliged to rely upon government assistance instead of upon something like the American clearing house wholly apart from law, the country long ago would have been swamped for lack of monetary facilities.

The time has come manifestly, however, when due regard for the country's financial future demands that our currency system be placed upon a basis in keeping with the vast resources and operations of American business and finance.

every little town looks askance at the gentleman from the Queen City. Now Burlington does not want anything. Burlington is even content to get along with just a little less than a fair share of everything, with only one representative in the Legislature for instance, and with only a part of the taxes which her people and institutions pay. And when someone, out of patience after the long ride to Montpelier or cramped by the limited elbow room, suggests that the Queen City would be a fairer and more convenient sight, up pops some member and says: "There, Burlington's at it again."

Now the fact is that the State House and all that goes with it fit into Montpelier as a hand fits into a glove. Montpelier is the most quaintly beau-

tifully situated town as to the great, as greater when the lawmakers go off to a secluded place to accomplish their task.

If ever the powers of the State set fit to move the capital to Burlington, Burlington will not move away. But Burlington is not asking for it. And every time someone of sound sense though slightly deficient sentiment suggests the change, let it not be said that Burlington is "at it again."

A LAW AGAINST FAKERS.

The raids conducted by the federal government during the past few days have revealed the extent and enormity of the fraudulent schemes being perpetrated in this country. There is no heartless as those plausible chaps who grow rich by ensnaring the meagre wealth which widows have left them to live on and the small savings of men and women innocent of the wiles of business. The loathsome reptiles who devise fake investment schemes to plunder unsuspecting and unwarned members of society are often little less wicked than some of the criminals we hang, and yet where they are half-way clever the present law is powerless to reach them, and where the law does actually apply to their case it can not act until after the damage has been done and the thieves have made their getaway.

It is to remedy this state of affairs that the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Flynn of Dorset is being urged upon the State. This measure would keep out fake investment companies by requiring all concerns of this kind before doing business in this State to secure a permit from the State bank commissioner. The Flynn bill goes on to provide that where the bank commissioner deems it advisable to investigate the concern must not only submit to the investigation or refrain from doing business within Vermont but must also pay the expense.

A law of this kind would seem reasonable and wise. It would help the legitimate business by saving money from the illegitimate. It would benefit the State by conserving the money of its people. It would be a godsend to a class of people very much larger than might be suspected by delivering them from plunder and poverty. It would go far toward exterminating the human snakes of the fake investment business as it is possible for one State to go.

ELECTRIC CHAIR VS. HANGING.

We are glad to note the appearance of a proposition in the Legislature to substitute the electric chair for the hangman's noose as an instrument of capital punishment of murderers. Recent experiences in connection with the use of the gallows in this State have not been edifying to say the least, and the effort has been to strengthen the argument against capital punishment when the objection was not so much against the death penalty as the form of its inflicting.

So far as the death penalty is concerned the contrast between the statistics of murder and manslaughter in countries and States maintaining capital punishment and those depending upon life imprisonment or some other form of punishment of murder is so great that no other argument should be necessary in favor of the retention of the death penalty in Vermont.

We do believe, however, that the electric chair is an improvement upon the hangman's noose, from every point of view and it is to be hoped the present Legislature may see its way clear to the enactment of a law to this effect, as well as to relieve itself and its successors of the duty of passing upon the guilt of alleged murderers, concerning the evidence in whose cases it can have no possible means of securing a legitimate information of a substantial and unbiased character.

Let us mix a little common sense with our justice, as well as more humanity and regard for the progress of science with our punishment of offenders against human life.

VERMONT RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE.

The campaign for the sale of the American Red Cross Christmas seals will open in this State as in all others, on December 3. The seals will be sold, as usual, for one cent each, and the funds raised will be used for the prevention of tuberculosis in each State where the money is raised. Last year Vermont increased its sale of one \$100,000 raised and an increase of about \$300,000 over 1910. The following letter shows the interest in the movement in Vermont and seals will be furnished on request by the treasurer of the Vermont Red Cross, besides being on sale in almost all the cities and villages.

Watshfield, Vt., November 22, 1912.

Dear Sir: I wish to get some Red Cross Christmas seals for distribution among the children and young folks in my husband's church.

If the seals are ready I would like one hundred books, so that next week Home Missionary Week, we can dispose of them. I thought it would be a practical way of showing our enthusiasm in Home Missions.

Mr. Remond and I are vastly interested in the crusade against the disease and do all we can to help the good cause along.

Sincerely,
MRS. FRANCES THAYER REMOND.

TURKEY NOT A NECESSITY.

(From the Pittsburgh Gazette Times.) Speaking of Thanksgiving, there are worse things in the market than honest liver, which possesses the additional merit of having no feathers to fuss with, as any housekeeper will tell you.

A MINORITY HOUSE.

Control in Hands of Southern Democrats.

More Members from That Party, However, Are from the North, Making the Division on Historic Lines.

North 154, South 138.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says: More northern than southern democrats will sit in the next House. This surprising fact has been made apparent by the most recent returns from congressional districts. Control of the House, however, will remain in southern hands, thus affording the majority rule in the lower branch of the national Legislature, while a minority president of southern birth sits in the White House. The democratic congressmen from the Northern States number 154; from the Southern States 138.

This calculation is based upon the following grouping of States into north and south:

Northern States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

This division is made upon historic and traditional, rather than upon climatic lines. There might be some dispute as to, say, Missouri and Oklahoma, but in Washington as a rule these States are considered to be distinctly "Southern" rather than "Northern" in their sympathies and political inclinations. Should a sharp sectional issue arise in the next Congress the effect of which would be to split the House along the Mason and Dixon line, it is probable that the House would fall automatically into the two groups above listed. It is, therefore, of great significance to note the paradoxical situation which will exist when Mr. Wilson calls Congress to order in January next year. The Northern States which contribute the greatest number of democrats to the new House are, first, New York with 22, Illinois with 21, Ohio with 19, Indiana with 12, Pennsylvania with 12 and New Jersey with one. Massachusetts with seven democrats comes next and a dozen more States trail along with anywhere from five to one apiece. Only New York's democracy contributes one chairman of an important committee, namely, Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee. In this connection the facts should be noted that Massachusetts is represented on the ways and means committee by Andrew J. Peters.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS PREVAIL.

On the assumption that the new House when organized will have the same chairman of important committees as it has today, we find that southern democrats easily control. Mr. Pugh of Louisiana who leaves Congress, would naturally be succeeded by Carter Glass of Virginia as chairman of the committee on banking and currency. Sulzer of New York, now governor-elect of that State, would, by the same rule, be succeeded by Flood of Virginia as chairman of the important committee on foreign affairs. Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the committee on immigration and naturalization, has been re-elected to Congress; the same is true of Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and of Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the judiciary committee. By rule of seniority, Hensley of Missouri would succeed Dixon of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the committee on labor. An instance of the shift from northern to southern control, Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries remains in Congress. The same is true of Hay of Virginia, chairman of the committee on military affairs, and of Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on naval affairs; of Moon of Tennessee of the post office committee, Sparkman of Florida, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee, of Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee; and lastly of Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of all the important ways and means committee, and leader of the House.

Other committees might be instanced with the same result. Whether these various southerners will retain their present chairmanships of course cannot yet be determined, but it is not likely that they will relinquish them for anything less powerful. The sum total of this review is that a sectional minority of a northern majority will be able to dictate legislation.

WHERE THE LEADERSHIP LIES.

Of the 154 northern democrats in the next House, 76, or two less than a majority, will be former members. That is to say, 78 northern democrats will be new men in the lower chamber and will therefore not be entitled, as things are managed in the House, to important committee assignments. Ohio, New York, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey are the States which furnish the largest re-elected democratic delegation, and which may therefore, other things being equal, be expected to be given greater consideration than other States. But it must be remembered that the leadership of the House, which is the key to the whole situation, is in the hands of Mr. Underwood and to a lesser extent Champ Clark, both of whom are southerners and reactionaries. Their inevitable tendency will be to give the reins of power into the hands of men of similar sympathies, thus strengthening the influence of the democratic minority below Mason and Dixon's line. A somewhat paradoxical situation exists in the United States Senate.

Whether the southern control which is thus seen to be entirely possible will actually assert itself, and whether, if it does assert itself, it will be for good or for evil is a problem the answer to which the country may well await anxious curiosity.

WEATHER INFORMATION.

(From the St. Paul Dispatch.) Weather seers have found that flies are sticking to rabbits and consequently winter will be deferred until the new year comes. All that is necessary now is for the seers to inform us how the flies posted themselves. We prefer, quite naturally, to get our weather information that hand.

As a result of strap whippings by their principal pupils of the Winstead Davis school at Anna, Ill., have gone on a strike.

THE STORY TELLER.

A HAROMETER.

A retired army officer tells a story concerning a captain in a South American war.

"This captain," said he, "was continually getting sick and being reported unfit for duty whenever there was a big battle in sight."

"After he had shirked about seven battles by means of sick leave, he became notorious and it was said that he once overboard from the hospital tent two newboys talking about himself."

"Juno," said the first boy, "we'd better order an extra supply of papers. There's going to be some tail fighting to-morrow."

"How do you know that? Pop," the second boy asked.

"Captain Blanc is sick again."

CLEAR CASE OF NEGLIGENCE.

"In an insurance case tried in an Ohio court," says a Cleveland lawyer, "a youthful attorney asked an old sailor during the course of his cross-examination at what time of day a certain collision occurred."

"About the middle of the first dog watch," was the reply.

"In summing up the case the youthful lawyer enlarged upon the 'information thus imparted as follows:

"You can imagine, gentlemen of the jury, the care which was exercised on this occasion when, as appears from the testimony of the plaintiff's own witnesses, this valuable ship and her cargo, to say nothing of the lives of the passengers and crew, were entrusted to what, gentlemen—why, to the mere watch of a dog?"—Green Bag.

PICKING A GARDENER.

A young housewife advertised for a competent gardener to work by the day. By a strange coincidence two applicants appeared at the same time.

As she stood questioning first one, then another, who stood her mother sitting on an opposite porch a short distance away, directly behind the men, frantically gesticulating and pointing unmistakably toward the less prepossessing of the two.

The young woman supposing her mother had some personal knowledge of the applicant, hired him to do the work.

"Has that man ever done any work for you, mother?" inquired the daughter.

"No," replied the old woman.

"Then why did you choose the tall man?"

"The other had a much better face."

"Face!" retorted the old woman, briskly. "When you pick out a man to work in the garden you want to go by his overalls. If they're patched on the knees, you want him. If the patch is on the seat, you don't—Harper's Magazine."

BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

At a political meeting a very enthusiastic German made a speech beginning like this:

"My dear fellow-citizens and fellow-Shermans, I don't want to say nothing about nobody, but look at dem truss in de 10th ward, vot have det got? Paved streets! Und vot have we got? Mut! Mut! Now, my fellow-citizens and fellow-Shermans, vot I wish to say is dis: Come, let us put our heads to gether and make a block pavement!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

THE SEEDMAN.

Secretary Wilson's annual report will show that his department has distributed 20,000 packages of seeds during the last year—News Item.

The wealth of Oregans and of Indiana is quite completely skinned. Yesterday a farmer from the State of Indiana wrote in row and row. Then wrote to Uncle Jim.

And when you've heard from him just drop his answer in. And somewhat later, lo! You rather "tin!"

In form of carrots, cabbages or corn. While plenty tips her horn.

New York Sun.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PARADOX.

The duck's a stupid, waddling thing. And awkward as can be. The bright hen moves with easy grace And stately dignity.

Yet, should you to your sweetheart say, To praise her, "You're a hen." With deepest scorn she'd vow that you The rudest were of men.

But note her blushing face, her face, Joy beaming, should you to her say, "You surely are a duck!"

—New York Sun

THANKSGIVING HINT.

Things are not as they used to be. This is the way by far. For if they were that way, you see, They'd not be as they are. And since at present things appear To have some need of us, Let's contemplate them with good cheer, Rejoiced that they are thus.

—Washington Star.

A SLIGHT OVERSIGHT.

Mrs. Shopley—Oh, Henry, I bought the loveliest set of books to-day on the installment plan. All I have to pay is a dollar and a half a month.

Shopley—For how many months?

Mrs. Shopley—Mercy! I forgot to ask.

—Boston Transcript.

NATURAL QUERY.

The Old-Timer—Yes, sir, we had two less crows this winter.

The Newcomer to the Country—That speaks pretty well for this section. I'm glad we moved out here. What kind of water did you plant?—Woman's Home Companion.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Right—What is your idea of borrowing trouble?

Right—Letting the neighbors use your telephone—Judge.

WELL MET.

"What luck in America, duke?"

"Prospects look pleasing. Last week I was introduced to some beautiful blonde with some beautiful bonds."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

RESIGNATION.

Robbs—Waring goes about his work with such an air of resignation.

Sloane—Yes, he expects to lose his job.

Philadelphia Press.

OPPORTUNITY.

"Do you," said the counsel, "swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"Oh, how lovely!" the fair witness interrupted. "Shall I be allowed to talk all the afternoon if I want to?"

A REPUBLICAN REVIVAL.

Great Forward Movement Meeting to Be Held in New York.

Many Prominent Republicans, Including President Taft, Will Participate—Leaders from All States in the Union.

Notable republicans of New York and other States, it was stated by those conversant with the facts, have begun a movement for the rehabilitation of the Republican party.

It was announced that a great gathering of republicans from all States is to be assembled at the Hotel Astor on December 14 and that President Taft is to be present. All the plans have not yet been perfected, but one of the leading spirits is ex-Senator John A. Van Vetchen of Ohio, who was a delegate to the convention which renominated Taft and who chaired the late Vice-President James S. Sherman in nomination. In addition to Mr. Taft, George H. Sheldon, treasurer of the republican national committee, and members of the Union League and the Republican club are putting their shoulders to the wheel in an effort to make December 14 a memorable day in the history of the Republican party.

Besides President Taft there are to be present Senator Root, Senator Lodge, Senator Burton of Ohio, President Hattley of Yale, Senator Crane, Harry New of Indiana, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, ex-Mayor Seth Low and many others from all States. It is the intention to invite prominent business men and bankers from all over the country, the employers of labor and all others who stood steadfast for Taft and Sherman on last election day.

The occasion will be a banquet, but before and after there will be conferences among the leading republicans in an effort to take account of stock and to devise plans for the forward movement of the Republican party. It was stated last night that Dan H. Hanna of Ohio, who contributed so largely to the progressive campaign fund, is not to go on with the progressives, that he was only in the movement to help defeat Taft and that object having been accomplished, Mr. Hanna is to return to the republican fold.

It was stated also that very many other leading republicans who for one reason or another deserted their party on election day, and either joined the progressive or remained indifferent are now to return to the party of their allegiance.

Ex-Representative O'Connell said that all the plans have not been perfected but that committees and sub-committees would be shortly appointed in order to bring about a cohesive plan by which December 14 would be remembered as a red letter day in the history of the Republican party.

THE MAN AND PUBLICITY.

(From the New York Evening Post.) Mr. Roosevelt's sudden effacement since the election will probably not continue long, though we hear of nobody who is objecting to it, but it is worth a word of comment as bearing on the alleged inability of public men to secure privacy. At the time when the newspapers were recording the Colonel's every word and movement, and when the reporters were camped night and day on his trail, some of his friends used to speak of all this as an affliction to him. It would hardly seem such excessive publicity, but could not. A remorseless press followed his downstairing and his upstairing, and insisted upon making the public acquainted with everything he said and did. Well, he has effectively changed all that since Nov. 5. He told the reporters that he had nothing to say on any subject; he requested that the newspapers men let him alone, and, presto! the thing was done. The moral seems to be that a public man who craves incessant advertising in the press, and makes use of it to further his own purposes, can not get to the top of his bent; but that the moment he seriously wishes to make an end of it he can do so without great difficulty. We hear a great deal about the ruthless invasion of the right to privacy, but the newspapers undoubtedly offend gravely in that matter, but a man has no good reason for complaining of this until he makes a real effort to maintain his own right to privacy. In most cases this would be found surprisingly easy.

LAMAS AND THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

(From the Pekin Daily News.) During the celebration days the lama monks in